of deaths in the first year were due to diseases of the digestive tract, but with the Roman Catholics 16-3, and with the Lutherans 19-9, testifies to good care on the part of Jewish mothers.

(3) AGE AT DEATH

The lower numbers of births and deaths among the Jews have produced a very marked change in the age-incidence of death. A comparison of the years 1896-1897 with 1926 in the Ukraine shows that in each age-group there was to every 1000 Jewish inhabitants the following number of deaths:

	1896-1897.	1926.
Under 10 years of age	30-7	15-2
10 and under 20 years of age	3*7	2-1
20 „ 40 „ „	6-1	3-7
40 „ 60 „ „	13-0	9-7
60 „ 70 „ „	47-51	38-7
70 years of age and upwards		
In all age-groups	172-16-0	9-2

The decline in mortality was thus most marked in the age-group under 10, it having sunk by half between 1896-1897 and 1926.

A comparison of the age of the deceased among the Jews and non-Jews in the towns of Lodz, Warsaw, Budapest,

Hamburg, and Berlin, in recent years, shows that in every 100 cases of death there were in—

	Berlin, 1029.		Hamburg 1928.		Budapest 1928.		"Warsaw, 1928.		Lodz, 1929.	
	With tha Jews.	Non-Jews.	Jews.	Non-Jews.	Jews.	Non-Jews.	Jews.	Non-Jews,	Jews.	Non-Jews.
Under 1 year.	2-5	7-2	2-6	9-4	4-9	14-0	17-2	20-9	17-8	27-2
50 years and			77-2	60-5	68-0	40-3	53-1	45-1	45-5	31-3